IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Paragraph beginning at line 5 on page 3 has been amended as follows:

In a conventional transmission/reflection type color liquid crystal display device~~, since, As~~ as described above, a configuration is used where a hole is formed in a colored layer to expose a reflective film to ensure the brightness of the reflection type display, ~~there~~ which causes a step corresponding to a colored layer thickness between a region with a colored layer and a region without a colored layer. Generally, in a liquid crystal display device, in order to planarize the surface of a color filter substrate, a process of forming a planarizing film through coating is provided after the colored layer is formed. However, since the colored layer is typically as thick as about 1 μm, it is difficult to obtain a highly planarized surface even if the process of forming a planarizing film through coating is provided, and a step (irregularities) of about 0.2 μm remains.

Heading at line 5 on page 4 has been amended as follows:

~~DISCLOSURE~~ SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Heading at line 19 on page 5 has been amended as follows:

~~BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT~~ DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Paragraph beginning at line 22 on page 5 has been amended as follows:

A liquid crystal display device according to the present invention is configured to provide a colored layer in transmission regions and not to provide a colored layer on a reflective film ~~which is~~ in reflective regions. In order to achieve this, a reflective film having an area smaller than that of the colored layer is formed between the colored layer forming a color filter and a liquid crystal layer. More specifically, in a liquid crystal display device where a color filter substrate having the color filter formed thereon and a counter substrate are opposed to each other via the liquid crystal layer, the reflective film having an area smaller than that of the colored layer is formed on the colored layer forming the color filter.

Paragraph beginning at line 23 on page 8 has been amended as follows:

Fig. 1 schematically illustrates liquid crystal display elements used in a liquid crystal display device of this embodiment. In this embodiment, a case of a passive

color liquid crystal display device is described. Fig. 1(A) is a view illustrating a structure in section of this embodiment. As illustrated in the figure, a color filter substrate 1 and a transparent substrate 9 are opposed to each other via a liquid crystal layer 8. A transparent electrode 6 having a desired pattern is provided on one surface of each of the substrates. The color filter substrate is configured to have on a glass substrate a colored layer forming a color filter. More specifically, a light shielding film (black matrix) 2 having a desired pattern and colored layers or color filter regions of red (3R), green (38), and blue (3B) which are the primary colors of light are formed in a pattern on the surface of the color filter substrate with a thickness of about 1 μm. A reflective film 4 is formed on portions of the surfaces of the colored layers. In this way, since the reflective film 4 is formed on the surface of the colored layers (on the side of a viewer), in the case of reflection type display, light incident on reflective regions is reflected to the front face of a display portion without passing through the colored layers, and forms an image to be viewed as black-and-white display. Here, since light which is conventionally absorbed in the colored layers (3R, 38, and 3B) returns to the side of the viewer as it is, bright display is obtained. On the other hand, in the case of transmission type display, since incident light from the side opposite to a

viewing direction passes through the colored layers where the reflective film 4 is not formed and reaches a viewer, color display is obtained.

Paragraph beginning at line 23 on page 11 has been amended as follows:

Further, although, in Fig. ~~1(b)~~ 1(B), the reflective film is formed at a place which corresponds to a substantially center portion of the colored layer, the location of the reflective film on the colored layer, that is, it can be arbitrarily determined which portion of the colored layer the reflective film is to be formed on.

Paragraph beginning at line 3 on page 13 has been amended as follows:

After that, the reflective film 4 in an arbitrary shape or pattern is formed ~~to have an appropriate area~~ so that regions or areas thereof overlie corresponding regions or areas on the surface of the colored layers (3R, 38, and 3B). A metal film containing Al or Ag is generally used as the reflective film 4. Such a metal film is formed to have a thickness of about 1000 to 1500 Å by sputtering or the like. In order to improve the adherence between the colored layer and the reflective film 4, a transparent insulating film made of SiO_2, TiO_2, or the like may be formed between the colored

layer and the reflective film. Since the transparent insulating film can be formed in succession to the reflective film 4, it is not necessary to increase the number of process steps to, for example, move a workpiece or change a chamber.

Paragraph beginning at line 18 on page 14 has been amended as follows:

Fig. 2 schematically illustrates liquid crystal display elements used in a liquid crystal display device of this embodiment. This embodiment differs from Embodiment 1 in that the reflective film 4 is provided on the planarizing film 5. Description of portions the same as those of Embodiment 1 is omitted as appropriate. Fig. 2(A) is a view illustrating a structure in section of the liquid crystal display elements of this embodiment. Fig. 2 (B) is a schematic view seen from the direction for viewing a display element for one pixel illustrated in Fig. 2 (A). Here, one pixel for red is enlarged and illustrated. More specifically, a color filter substrate 1 has a structure in which a light shielding film (black matrix) 2 and a color filter formed of colored layers (3R, 38, and 3B) are formed on a glass substrate. Typically, the color filter is provided at the thickness of about 1 μm. The planarizing film 5 is provided on the color filter and the reflective film 4 is provided on the planarizing film 5. If necessary, a transparent insulating film is formed on the

planarizing film 5, and the reflective film 4 is formed thereon. Here, the reflective film 4 is formed ~~to~~ at regions that correspond to the positions or regions of the colored layers (3R, 38, and 3B) of the color filter. Fig. 2 (B) shows an example where the reflective film 4 is formed at a place which corresponds to and overlies a center portion of the colored layer. Therefore, similarly to the case of Embodiment 1, light incident on reflective regions where the reflective film is formed is reflected to the front face of a display portion without passing through the colored layers, and returns to the side of a viewer without being absorbed in the colored layers, and thus, bright display is obtained. In other words, bright display can be achieved when viewed in the reflection mode.

Paragraph beginning at line 7 on page 16 has been amended as follows:

Further, since the reflective film 4 can be formed to be very thin, i.e., as thin as ~~100~~ 1000 to 2000 Å, a high planarity can be obtained when a planarizing film is applied later. Even if the planarizing film is not applied later, since the thickness of the reflective film itself is small, the irregularities of the surface remain small, which makes it possible to prevent degradation of display quality.